



INSTRUCTIONS,

For the

SPANISH GUITAR,

To which are added a few

SONGS AND AIRS,

Arranged as Progressive Lessons,

BY

G. MUSCARELLI.

Ent. Sta. Hall.

Price 6^s

L O N D O N,

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*Welcome me home
Oh! tis the melody
She wore a wreath
When I beheld the anchor
To the gay tournament
My fondest my fairest
They tell me thou art*

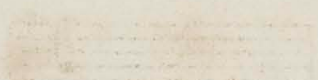
*Her last words at parting
The light of other days
Yon moon o'er the mountain
The rapture dwelling
Son vergin vezzosa
A te o cara
Moore's Six Songs*



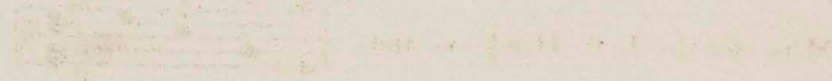
CONCERTO

OP. 10, No. 1

The Concerto is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4. The first movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4. The second movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4. The third movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4.



The first movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4. The second movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4. The third movement is in the form of a Sonata, and is written for the Violin and Piano. It is in the key of D major, and is in the time of 3/4.



THE END



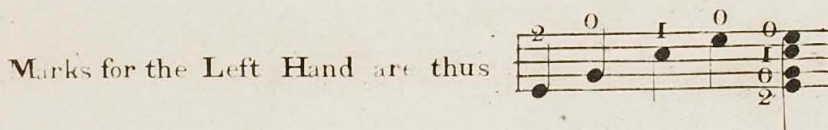
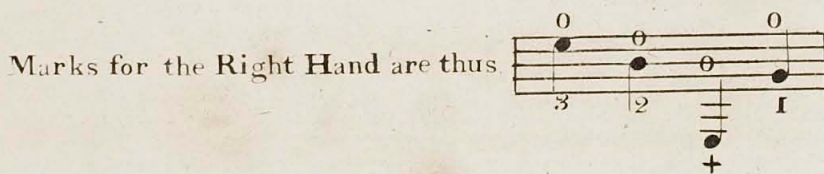


INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SPANISH GUITAR.

The Guitar is formed with 6 Strings, their Names are E, A, D, G, B, E, these are called Open Strings, the meaning of Open Strings is, that the Guitar is to be touched with the fingers of the Right Hand, but the Strings which are marked Open, are not to be pressed with the fingers of the Left Hand, all those Strings which are marked with the letter, O, are called Open Strings.



The 6th String and the 1st String are both E, and are both Open, the 6th String is the last Silver String on the Guitar and is the Bass. The 1st String is the finest on the Guitar and the rest follow regular the pupil will take notice that the finger marks for the Right Hand are always to be found under the Notes, but the left hand finger marks are over the Notes, and occasionally, beside the Notes, the mark for the thumb is A Cross, the fingers are marked by figure, the little finger of the Right Hand must always be kept fixed on the Guitar below the Strings to keep the hand steady as the little finger is never used in touching the strings of the Guitar.



THE 6 OPEN STRINGS



THE GAMUT OF THE NOTES.

Royal
Academy
of Music
Library

Music consists of seven Notes the names are E, F, G, A, B, C, D, the finger marks for the Left Hand are to be found above the Notes, and the finger marks for the Right Hand under the Notes.

EXAMPLE



The fingers must be placed in the spaces between the frets, to cause a proper sound, for if the fingers are placed on the fret instead of between, the Notes will sound Dumb. Take notice this + is the mark for the thumb and the finger marks are signified by figures.



Continuation of the first String, the Pupil must shift the hand, the first finger to the 5th fret and follow the finger marks.



The Pupil will find in Music five lines and four spaces the lines and spaces, distinguishing the different Notes.

EXAMPLE



The Pupil will find in Music three Accidences which are called Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.



The Sharps Ascend half a Note, the Flats Descend half a Note, the Natural means that the Note is to remain as the first Gamut is formed.

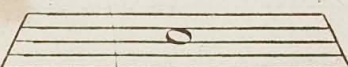


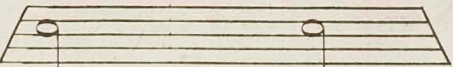
A Bar means the Division of Music and is marked thus,  A Double Bar means that the first or second part of the Music is finished and is marked thus  A Double Bar marked with dots means that the Music is to be repeated and is marked thus, 

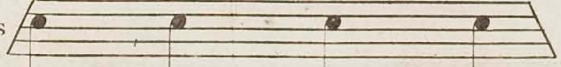
DIVISION OF THE TIME

The Pupil will find in Music 6 different formed Notes and each Note varies in time according as they are marked, quicker or slower as the following Example will explain.

— E X A M P L E —

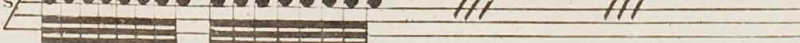
One Semibreve  is equal to

2 Minims  or

4 Crotchets  or

8 Quavers  or

16 Semiquavers  or

32 Demisemiquavers  These marks mean to repeat the same Notes

The Dot placed after a Note means that the Note is to be held half as long again as it would be without it, one Semibreve, with a Dot is equal to three Minims.

EXAMPLE

The Pupil will find in Music six different Marks which are called Rests which belong to each different Note, each having its Rest, which means to stop Singing or Playing, for the same length of time which the Note would take. That the Rest is intended to represent.

EXAMPLE

Music is Composed of two different Times. One is called Common Time, and the other Tripple Time, the Common Time means, One Semibreve, or four Crotchets in a Bar, and the Tripple Time means three Crotchets or 6 Quavers in a Bar.

The Common Time is marked thus

The Tripple Time is marked thus

This Common Time and Tripple Time brings the following different times.

Music has 5 Clefs, or Keys, which both mean the same thing, G. Clef, F. Clef, and C. Clef.

G Clef is called the Treble, which belongs to the Guitar and is marked thus

The F Clef which is the Bass, is marked thus.....

The Tenor Clef C, which is for Singing is marked thus.....



METHOD OF TUNING THE GUITAR

The Pupil who has a Piano Forte will find the easiest way to Tune the Guitar is by the following Notes, with the Piano Forte, to tune every string of the Guitar to sound equal with the Piano Forte.



Those who have no Piano Forte must tune the sixth string which is the last silver string, as low, as possible, to be agreeable to the ear so that the string may not jar then run with the finger marks on the sixth string till they come to A. and then tune the fifth string to be equal in sound to the sixth then run the fifth string in the same way till you find D. then tune the fourth string by the fifth run the fourth string till you find G. then tune the third string by the fourth run on the third string till you find B and tune the second string by the third then run the second string till you find E. and tune the first string by the second which the following Gamut will explain.

EXAMPLE. TO TUNE THE GUITAR.

The 6th String Shift first finger to G **The 5th String**

Tune the 6th by the 5th to equal with A.

The 5th String Shift first finger to C. and follow the Gamut to D.

Tune the 4th equal to sound with the 5th.

The 4th String Shift first finger to F

Tune the 3rd to be G equal to the 4th.

The 3rd String Shift first finger to A Sharp

Tune the 2nd equal to the 3rd.

The 2nd String Shift first finger to D.

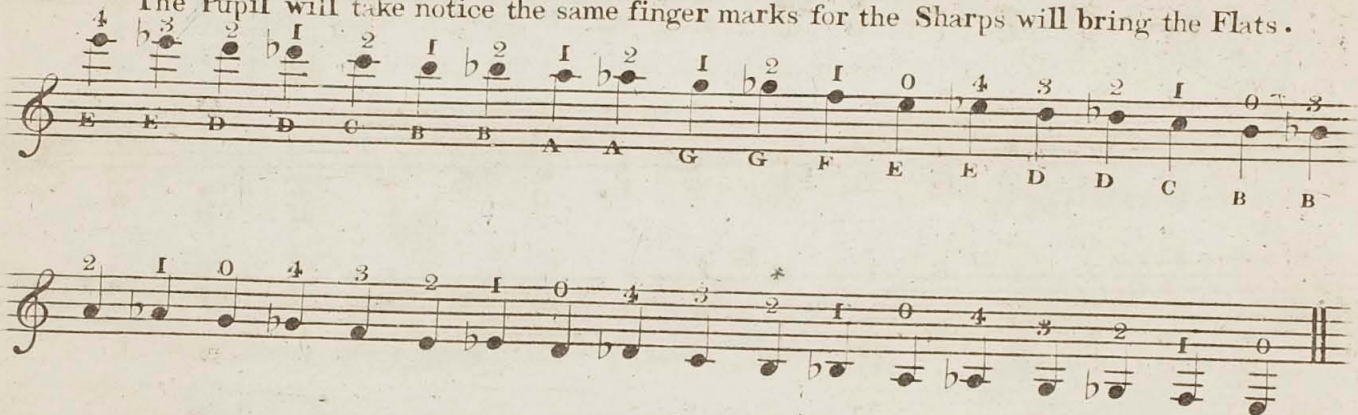
Tune the 1st to be E. equal to 2nd.

CHROMATIC SCALE

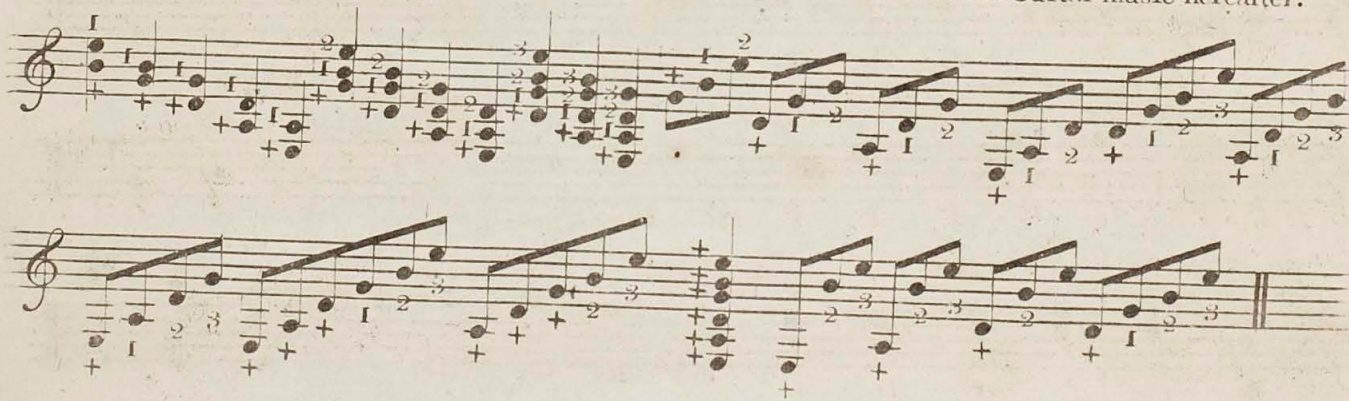
Sharps



The Pupil will take notice the same finger marks for the Sharps will bring the Flats.



Method to regulate the Right Hand, in taking the proper positions, Signor Muscarelli has formed this Exercise for the Right Hand only, being all Open Strings so that the Pupil may not get confused in searching for the Left Hand marks, as this is for the Right Hand only this is to be A Rule for the Right Hand in all the Guitar music hereafter.





GAMUT for the 6 Strings.

This Gamut is intended for the six strings, each string Separate, to run the full length of every String.

EXAMPLE

Sharps

Flats 3

GAMUT for the 5th String

Sharps

Flats 4

4th String. Sharps

Flats 4

3rd String. Sharps

Flats 4

2nd String. Sharps

Flats 3

1st String, Sharps

Flats

E F F G G A A B C C D D E F F G

G G F E E D D C B B A A G G F E

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

Left Hand finger

Right Hand finger

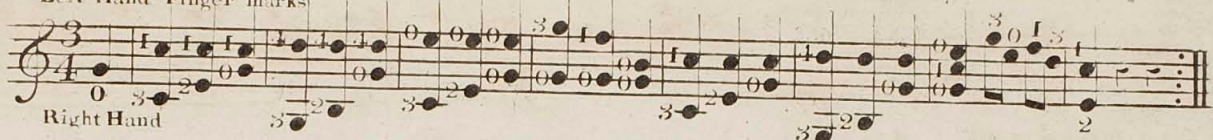
C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

Waltz Key of C.

Left Hand Finger marks



Exercise Key of C.



Exercise Key of C.



Key of C.

ANDANTE

Fine

D.C.

Exercise in Key of G.

Exercise in Key of G.

Waltz in Key of G.

Waltz in Key of G.



Introduction to an Italian Song "O Pescator Dell' Onda"

MODERATO

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six systems of staves. The first system is an instrumental introduction. The subsequent systems contain vocal lines with Italian lyrics. Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout the score.

O pes - ca - tor dell'

on - da fi - de - lin, O pes - ca - tor dell' on - da fi - de -

lin Vie - ni pes - car in qua col - la bel - la sua barca colla bella sene -

va fi de - lin lin la vie - ni pes - car in qua colla bella sua

barca colla bella sene - va fi de - lin lin la.

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF D.



SPANISH AIR



EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF D.





— THE VILLAGE BELLS —

ALLEGRETTO

First system: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment.

Second system: Treble staff with vocal melody; bass staff with piano accompaniment. Lyrics: The Village bells ring merrily round and

Third system: Treble staff with vocal melody; bass staff with piano accompaniment. Lyrics: jo-cund sings each swain... the Nymphs with gay and fan-ciful bound trip

Fourth system: Treble staff with vocal melody; bass staff with piano accompaniment. Lyrics: o'er the dai-sied plain The Village bells ring merri... ly round and

Fifth system: Treble staff with vocal melody; bass staff with piano accompaniment. Lyrics: jocund sings each swain... the Nymphs in gay and fan-ci-ful bound trip



o'er the dai'sied plain

The first system of music consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef and contains the lyrics "o'er the dai'sied plain". The piano accompaniment is in bass clef and features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Tis Mayday morn and innocent mirth at tunes the festive lay ----- Re-

The second system of music continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has the lyrics "Tis Mayday morn and innocent mirth at tunes the festive lay ----- Re-". The piano accompaniment continues with its intricate rhythmic pattern.

--pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay ----- Tis

The third system of music continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has the lyrics "--pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay ----- Tis". The piano accompaniment continues with its intricate rhythmic pattern.

May day morn and innocent mirth at tunes the fes-tive lay ----- re

The fourth system of music continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has the lyrics "May day morn and innocent mirth at tunes the fes-tive lay ----- re". The piano accompaniment continues with its intricate rhythmic pattern.

---pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay-----

The fifth system of music continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has the lyrics "---pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay-----". The piano accompaniment continues with its intricate rhythmic pattern.



WALTZ IN THE KEY OF D .

Moderato
con
Grazioso

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF A .

COUNTRY DANCE IN THE KEY OF A .



The musical score is written for a single melodic line with a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The score consists of six systems of music. The lyrics are in Italian and are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment is written in the lower staff of each system, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, often syncopated, pattern in the left hand.

Nella sciar ti a'ma te be... ne sento,
Di o spe zor mi il cor, e fra tan to in tan te pe... ne tis a
ro fe del' e o gnor, Nella sciar ti a'ma te be... ne sento, o
Di o spe zor mi il cor e fra tan to in tan te pe... ne tis a
ro fe del' e o gnor, ti sa ro sempre cos tante nel giu



---rar-- ti amore ca fe penza solo che io so... na a'man... te e che io

vi...vo solo per te penza solo che io sono a'man... te e che io

vi...vo solo per te ti sa ro sempre cos... tante nel giu...

---rar- ti amore ca fe pen-za solo che io so... na a'man... te e che io

vi...vo solo per te penza solo che io sono a'man... te e che io

vi...vo solo per te.



13

WALTZ IN THE KEY OF A

Three staves of musical notation for a waltz in the key of A. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second and third staves continue the melody and accompaniment.

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF E

Three staves of musical notation for an exercise in the key of E. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. It includes many fingerings (numbers 1-4) and slurs. The second and third staves continue the exercise with similar notation and fingerings.

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF E

ANDANTE

Seven staves of musical notation for an Andante exercise in the key of E. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time (C) signature. The music is slower and includes many fingerings and slurs. The subsequent staves continue the exercise with various musical notations and fingerings.

Country Dance in the Key of E.



March in the Key of E.





HARMONIC NOTES

The Harmonic Notes may be found by placing the fingers lightly flat upon the frets instead of in the spaces the fret may be found in counting the 5th fret 7th fret 12th fret the 3rd fret and the 4th fret these 2 frets give false Harmonics, and sound dumb so that they cannot be heard, but the true Harmonic Notes are the following.

EXAMPLE





